95

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 28 AUG 2019 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1228)

Name of Candidate	POOJA YADAV		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	175325
Center	ORN	Date	28th Aug, 2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the importance of departmentally related standing committees in improving the overall effectiveness of Parliament. Also, discuss the issues that they currently face. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में सुधार लाने में विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Parliamentary Committees were envisaged as the parliament have neither the adequate time nor expertise to look into all legislations. Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) were also formed due to this reason ~~on~~ rec in 1993 on recommendation of Rules Committee.

At present there are 24 DRSCs.

31 members
21 from Lok Sabha
10 from Rajya Sabha

The main function of DRSCs is to secure accountability of Executive to parliament specifically financial accountability.

DRSCs play an important role in improving effectiveness of Parliament as:

- Helps in detailed scrutiny of legislations
- Secures accountability of all ministries and departments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Effectively debate the budget.
  Efficient and economic use of public expenditure
- DRSCs are devoid of political bias. Hence they help the opposition party members to effectively take part in legislation.
- Consider the demand of grants.

But at DRSCs only have advisory functions and they have no power of enforcement.

At present DRSCs face issues such as:

- Many times, DRSCs are overpassed, The Bills are passed without proper discussion or scrutiny by the committees
- They can't take any thing that is already discussed in other parliamentary committees.

Recently, the opposition parties criticize the govt. for passing many important bills without scrutiny by committees.
It should not be noticed that proper functioning of Committees are an important condition for strengthing of our parliamentary system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups are groups of people which influence the decisions and policies of government without seeking any formal power for themselves.

The tools used by pressure groups are lobbying, polls, campaigns etc.

Pressure groups play an important role in making democracy participatory and responsive as:

- Pressure groups represent the marginalised sections ~~and~~ who are unable to put their demands.
- They fill the void of lack of citizen participation and hence represents the true form of democracy.
- Pressure groups in some instance represent minorities and their voice infront of government.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Pressure groups holds government accountable and helps in making democracy responsive.
- They keep the ~~touch~~ govt. in touch with the ~~reality~~ of mood of people.

The presence of pressure groups in a democracy and accomodation of their voices in the decision making of govt shows political maturity and strengthen the spirit of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Explain the structure and functions of the National Human Rights Commission. In view of its functioning since its inception, suggest measures for further improvement. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इसके कार्य पद्धति के आलोक में, आगे और सुधार हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body established in 1993 by the Protection of Human Rights Act.

The major objective of NHRC is to promote human rights with underlying principles of equality, liberty, dignity that are embodied in the Constitution and the various international covenants.

Structure:

NHRC

Chairperson → Retired Chief Justice of India.

+

4 members.

- Retired SC Judges or serving OR Retired or serving Chief Justice of ~~Sta~~ High Courts
- 2 person of having practical experience in ~~to~~ field of human rights

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

+ 4 ex officio members
- Chairman of National Commission of
  - Women
  - Minorities
  - Schedule Castes
  - Schedule Tribes.

The members of NHRC are appointed by the President and the terms of office are determined by Central govt.

The functions of NHRC are:

- look into violation of human rights on petitions or suo moto.
- To study the various treaties on human rights and advise ways for their implementation
- Promote NGOs.

NHRC ~~through~~ have powers of civil court but it can neither award compensation nor punish the violators.

Hence it just remain a toothless body with advisory functions.

It can be given more powers to improve its functioning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the ordinance-making powers of the Governor. Also enumerate the range of steps open to him when a Bill is presented after its passage by the state legislature. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राज्यपाल की अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधायिका द्वारा पारित कोई विधेयक जब उसे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब उसके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Governor is the Constitutional head of state and represents the Centre in the State government. The governor as an important office has been given various powers. One of them Ordinance making power.

The Governor can promulgate ordinances under Article 213. when :

- ~~The~~ One or both the houses of State legislature are not in session.
- He/She feels that circumstances are such that require an immediate action.

The ordinance making power of Governor is not discretionary. It is taken only on the advise of State Executive./Council of Ministers. It is also open to Judicial Review.

The steps open to the Governor after a bill is presented to him after passage by State legislature are :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- He can give his assent to the bill.
- He can withold his assent to bill.
- He can send back the bill for reconsideration to the legislature. (if it is not a money bill.)

  If the bill is again presented ~~too~~ after reconsideration with or without ammendments then the Governor have to give the assent.

- Governor can reserve the bill for the Consideration of President.

  It is mandatory to reserve the bill if it pertains to danger to the status of High Court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the issue of 'office of profit' as it has featured in the recent practices and debates in Indian polity. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

हालिया परिपाटियों और वाद-विवादों के आलोक में भारतीय राजव्यवस्था में 'लाभ के पद' के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Office of Profit is a basis of disqualification of an MP and MLA under Article 102 and Article 191 respectively.

Office of Profit was made the basis of disqualification ~~to~~ so that the members can take part in the legislative process without any obligation to the government.

The provision is surrounded with ambiguity as it is neither defined in Constitution nor RPA. It is defined through various SC judgements which pose questions such as:

→ Wether the office is under govt?
→ Whether the govt. remunerates the office?
→ Whether the govt. have power to dismiss person from office?

In Jaya Bachan v/s Union of India case, SC said that it is the potential of profit not the actual recievement of profit which is a ~~deciing~~ deciding factor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The parliament is empowered to exempt offices from disqualification on the basis of Office of Profit.
The Parliament has passed "Parliament Prevention Of Disqualification Act". ~~which~~ in this regard.

The Office of Profit is often debated as of little relevance in parliamentary system ~~and~~ as the Executive and legislature are interdependent and the govt in power have influence over the its members.

Also the ~~govt~~ parliament in all these years have exempted a long list of offices from disqualification which have defeated the importance provision.

The provision should be improved so that it does not results into misuse through political opportunism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Highlight the importance of State Finance Commission in strengthening fiscal federalism in India. Do you agree with the view that they have not been provided with the necessary environment to play their rightful role?

(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य वित्त आयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इन्हें अपनी यथोचित भूमिका के निर्वहण हेतु आवश्यक वातावरण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है?

State Finance Commission is constituted by Governor every 5 years. The commission recommend principles which guide :

- Distribution of tax profits between State and Panchayats / Local Bodies.
- Determining the taxes, tolls, that can be levied by the local bodies.
- ~~Dec~~ Suggesting ways to ~~recon~~ strengthen the Consolidated Fund of State.
- To issue the grant-in-aid from the consolidated fund of State.

The State Finance Commission is an important part ~~in~~ of Fiscal Federalism in India. But it is plagued by various problems :

- Sometimes the States do not constitute the Commission on time. which leads to delays in grating funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- State finance commission is often not empowered with important decision making and have influence of govt.
  Lack of independence.
- Lack of expertise

The State Finance Commission should be given powers at par with Union Finance Commission to improve its working and play its rightful role.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Article 35A was added to the Article 370 of the Constitution which gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir by a Presidential Order in 1954.

Art. 35A empowered J&K legislature to define the permanent residents of state and provide them with special privileges and rights without attracting challenge on the basis of violation of Right to Equality

Art 35A gave the following rights to permanent residents of J&K:

- Right to Settle.
- Right to acquire immovable property and assets.
- Right to get scholarships from state govt
- Right to job under state government.

The Article 35A was always surrounded with controversies as:

- It is discriminatory in nature and violates the Fundamental Rights of citizens of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India.

- Art. 35A was ~~a~~ meant to be a temporary provision as it was added through a presidential order which can't be used to ammend constitution.

- Art. 35A denies the native women of J&K property rights if they marry someone from outside the state. Hence discriminatory and violates Art. 14.

~~Rec~~ The Art 35A was challenged in Courts through petitions at various instances. Recently, the central govt. ended the Special status given to J&K and hence Art 35A ~~was~~ is ended too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India adopted Westminster Model of government as a part of its Colonial legacy. It is also called parliamentary system or cabinet form of govt or responsible government.
But India's system is not a replica of the system in UK.

Commonalities :

- Both India and UK have dual house in parliament.
- Both have majority form of govt.
- Both have nominal head and ~~e~~ real head.
- Both have collective responsibility of Council of Ministers/Executive to legislature.
- The Real Head of Executive is Prime Minister.

Differences

- India have a republican govt. whereas UK is a Monarchy. It means we have an elected head of state whereas in UK, it is hereditary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- India is a federation, UK ~~is a~~ have a unitary form of govt.
- In UK, there is concept of parliamentary sovereignity whereas in India, there are restrictions on Parliament because of written Constitution and Judicial Review.
- In India, Prime Minister can be from either house of Parliament, but in UK, he have to be from House of Commons.
- There is no concept of legal responsibility of Minister in India as in UK.
- 'Shadow Cabinet' concept is absent in India which is important part of UK system.

Hence we can say, though India adopted a Westminster model, it has modified and adapted it according to its needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. List the parliamentary mechanisms available for the scrutiny of regulators. Also, discuss major steps through which parliamentary oversight of regulators can be strengthened. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

नियामकों की संवीक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध संसदीय प्रणालियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, उन प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से नियामकों की संसदीय निगरानी को सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है।

The various parliamentary mechanisms available for scrutiny of regulators are :

- Parliamentary Committees.
  Such as DRSCs and Standing Committees ensures the accountability of Executive. and helps in detailed scrutiny.

- Question Hour.
  This is an important tool of members of Parliament to raise important issues and make the govt. answerable.

- No Confidence Motion, Censure Motion
  They. also hold govt. accountable for their actions.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

(150 Words) 10 Marks

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंत: दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किये जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Political parties are an important component of democracy. They represent the voice of people and also help in holding the govt. accountable for its decisions and policies.

India is a multi party system and hence their role gain more importance.

Political parties suffer from a lot of problems in India but lack of intra party democracy is the biggest flaw.

Intra party democracy means freedom to and right to participate in the decision making of party and right to vote for key posts in parties which should be elected transparently and fair manner.

The institutionalisation of intra party democracy will help in curbing nepotism, favouritism and promote transparency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The democracy of a country will be strengthened if the parties which forms the bedrock of democratic setup work in ~~an~~ a democratic manner.

The recent decline of congress party in India can be cited to the lack of intra party democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

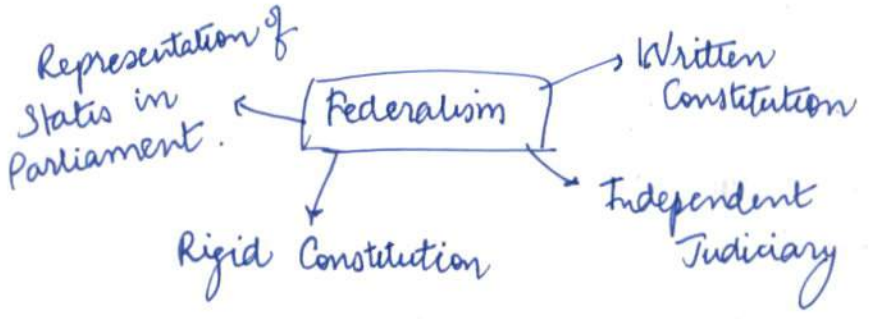
11. Explain why it is argued that India is a sui generis case of federalism.
(250 Words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारत संघवाद का एक अद्वितीय उदाहरण है।

India is a federal country, but it is not a typical federal. The word 'federal' is nowhere used in our Constitution and India is a Union of States and Union Territories.

India fulfills all the important features of a Federal country like:

- Dual polity
  There is a state govt and a union govt.
- Division of powers
  Schedule VII divides the subjects into Union list, State list and Concurrent list.



Though ~~the~~ most of features are inculcated in India form of federalism. But there are some features, which makes India polity a unitary one such as:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- India is an indestructible union of destructible states.

  Article 3 empowers parliament to change, boundaries; names of states without their consent.

- & Residuary powers : Centre can make laws on the residual subjects.

- Overriding powers on concurrent subjects.

- Emergency provisions

  They make Indian system a unitary one, with giving parliament to make laws on state subjects.

- Office of Governor

  Governor is often called an agent of centre to state.

- All India Services

  They through work in State are under control of Centre.

- Parliament can make laws on state subjects under Articles 252, Art. 249, Art. 253.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The above provisions clearly state that Indian federalism is with a unitary bias.
And hence it is called a "Federal sui generis" i.e. Federalism of its own kind.
The Indian federalism is modified according to the conditions of Indian polity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Indian Constitution displays multiple features adopted from the practices around the world. Explain. How did the Government of India Act 1935 influence the constitution of independent India? **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान विश्व भर की परिपाटियों से अंगीकृत किए गए कई लक्षणों को प्रदर्शित करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने किस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को प्रभावित किया?

Indian Constitution has taken the best features from different sources around the world. and adapted it to India's requirements.

Some of the features from diff Constitutions are :

→ USA

- Fundamental Rights
- Impeachment of President, SC Judges, HC Judges
- Independence of Judiciary
- Judicial Review.
- Offic of Vice President

USSR

- Concept of Justice in preamble
- Fundamental Duties

France

- Concept of Liberty, equality & fraternity in preamble
- Republic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Germany

- Suspension of Fundamental rights in Emergency.

Ireland

- Directive principles of State policy
- ~~Election of nom~~ Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha

Australia

- Concurrent powers.
- Intra state trade and commerce.

Canada

- Strong Centre
- Office of governor appointment.
- Residuary powers

South Africa

- Election to Rajya Sabha
- Election of President

Japan

Procedure Established by law.

Britain

- Rule of law
- Privileges of MPs.
-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Government of India Act 1935 have the most strongest influence on our Constitution with some important provisions adopted from it such as :

- Federal Structure
- Bicameralism
- Judiciary
- Public Service Commission
-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) refers to the substitute of regular adjudication through courts. It is a parallel form of jurisdiction.

- The regular courts in India provide a lengthy, expensive, and tedious form of jurisdiction.

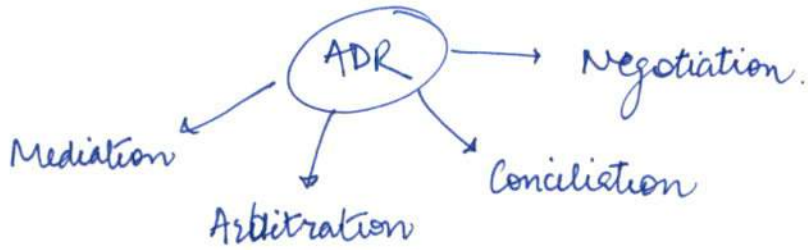
Hence ADR ~~signifies~~ ~~a~~ is of much significance as it provides → Quick / Expeditious
→ Cheap
→ User friendly
form of judiciary

- The Courts suffer from Docket Explosion, with pendency of cases increasing day by day, Hence ADR provides a perfect alternative.

- According to a recent report, most of Indian citizens ~~do~~ prefer an informal form of adjudication as Courts have a tedious process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The various tools of ADR are :



- Arbitration : A private neutral person is hired as ~~a~~ arbitrator by parties.
- Mediation : It is ~~an~~ more informal process compared to arbitration.
- Conciliation : Parties come to a common consensus.

NALSA : National Legal Services Authority have established Lok Adalats as a form of Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism.

* Gram Nyaylayas

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Compare and contrast the National Emergency and President's Rule in terms of their declaration and effects on fundamental rights as well as centre-state relations. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उद् घोषणा और मूल अधिकारों एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन में तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

NATIONAL EMERGENCY	PRESIDENT RULE
Declaration	
• It is declared under Article 352 by President if he feels there is a threat and inminent danger through war, external aggression or armed rebellion.	• It is declared under Article 356 if ~~state~~ ~~fails~~ ~~to~~ ~~com~~ there is failure of constitutional machinery in State. • It can also be declared under Article 365 if President recieves reports that State fails to comply with the orders from Centre.
Effects on Fundamental Rights	
• If the National Em. is declared under threat from war or external aggression, then Article 19 is automatically suspended.	• There is no effect on fundamental rights under President Rule

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- President through a proclamation can ~~declare~~ suspend the right to go to courts on violation of their fundamental rights.
  The writ jurisdiction is suspended.
- There is no effect on Right to life ~~on~~ under Article 21 and Article 20

Centre State Relations

- Executive
  The Executive can issue order to the State government on any matter.
- Legislative
  The Parliament can make law on any State Subject. But the State legislature is not suspended. It can also make law.

Pa

- President administer the state through governor.
  State Executive is dismissed.
- State legislature is either suspended or dissolved.
- Parliament gets the power of State legislature to make laws ~~fo~~ on State subjects.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Parliament can't delegate the law making power to any other agency.	• Parliament can delegate law making power to President or any other authority. Such laws made are called Presidential Acts.

The National Emergency transforms a Federal Structure into Unitary one. whereas President Rule ~~tone~~ results into Centre taking over various powers of State government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and recent judicial pronouncements. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को समानता और व्यक्तिगत गरिमा के अधिकार को नकारने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और हाल की न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Freedom of Religion is given ~~by~~ by the Constitution under Article 25. which provides freedom of conscience, propogation of religion.

But the right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity as provided by fundamental rights under Article 14 and Article 21. because the Constitution itself places restriction on Article 25 that it needs to be in ~~sync~~ subject to with Art 14, 15 and 21.

The various recent SC judgements has strengthened this case :

- Sabrimala Case

SC pronounced that the Right of equality for women overpowers the Freedom of Religion which discriminates women from entering the temple.

SC allowed entry of women in temple

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Similarly ; SC ~~ar~~ allowed entry of women in Haji Ali Dargah and Shani Shinganapur Temple.

- Triple Talaq.

SC pronounced Triple Talaq. as illegal as it violates the basic fundamental rights under Art 14, Art 21 given to women.

All these SC judgements are in line with the Constitutional provisions of ~~to~~ Article 25 being subject to Art 14, 15, 21.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The judiciary in India though is the most cherished part of government but at present is ~~the~~ plaguing with various problems such as :

- Pendency of Cases
  A huge no of cases are pending in subordinate Courts.
- Judge per million ratio
  India have 15 judge per million ratio which is very poor compared to Western countries which have 51 in UK and 115 judges per million in USA.
- Very low investment by govt.

Hence the key areas of key reforms can be listed as:

- Recruitment of more judges
- Increase the retirement age of judges from 65 → 67 in SC and from 62 → 65 in HC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Reduce the number of holidays ~~fro~~ for Judges which is a colonial practice

- Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism (ADR)

It can help dealing with backlog of cases by providing quick and cheap adjudication.

- All India Judicial Services (AIJS)

It will help in ~~sett~~ recruitment of judges to subordinate courts through an All India Examination on line, with AIS (All India Services).

AIJS was first proposed in 1960s. In 1976, a provision was made for formation of AIJS through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

But since, AIJS have not been constituted. ~~AIJS~~ The 116th Law Commission, Shetty Commission and several other Commissions have favoured the constitution of AIJS as:

- It will help in curbing local influence on subordinate judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Transparent recruitment.
- AIJS will attract ~~to~~ young talent from country.
- It will defeat regionalism and strengthen integrity of nation.

Though, most sections have favoured AIJS, the lack of consensus between High Courts and State have resulted into its non-formation.
Efforts should be made to form a consensus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 138. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 138वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is the largest democracy in world and Media is called the 4th pillar of democracy.

Media plays an important role in strengthening democracy by becoming the voice of people and citizens.

The recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) ranks India a low 138 which is a serious issue as freedom of ~~India~~ Media is a sine qua on condition for ~~de~~ strong democracy.

The major issues affecting media in contemporary times are:

- Political biasness
- Fake news.
- Irresponsible reporting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Attack on media
- Unreasonable restrictions by govt.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the issues plaguing tribunals in India? Examine whether an independent autonomous body such as a National Tribunals Commission (NTC) can help in remedying these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायाधिकरणों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) जैसा एक स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त निकाय इन मुद्दों का निवारण करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Tribunals are embodied in the Constitution under Article 323(A) and Art 323(B).

Tribunals provide a parallel form of judiciary

They are important as they:

- Provide expeditions, cheap and expertised adjudication.
- Help the overburdened judiciary.
- They consist mixture of judges and experts on bench and hence provide effective judgement.

The issues plaguing tribunals in India are:

- Overdependence on Ministries

  Tribunals depend on ministries for funds. and hence they become dependent and their autonomy is lost.

- The issue that their over pass the HC Jurisdiction was resolved by L. Chandrakumar Case.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Law Commission ~~and~~ have recommended the formation of an independent and autonomous body such as National Tribunals Commission which will take all Tribunals under it and hence help in resolving the issues such as lack of autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are the different rights available to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explaining the three layered quasi-judicial mechanism put in place under the Act, mention the measures that can be taken to improve the functioning of these forums. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापित त्रिस्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र की व्याख्या करते हुए, इन मंचों के कार्य-पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 promotes the Consumer rights and protects consumers from defected goods, bad services and unfair trade practices.

The various rights available to consumers under this Act are:

- Right to protection from marketing of hazardous products
- Right to protection from unfair trade practices
- Right to be informed about quality, quantity, component of product.
- Right to consumer education
- Right to seek redressal of disputes.

Consumer Protection Act lay down the three layered quasi judicial mechanism as:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National ~~Dispute~~ Consumer Redressal Council

↓ Cases involving more than 1 crore

~~State Dispute~~

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

↓ Between 20 lakh and 1 cr

District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forums

Cases involving less than 20 lakhs

The recent ~~Co~~ Ammendment to the Act strengthens the Consumer rights. It also takes e-commerce under the Act and make celebrities liable for advertising defected products.

In the age of consumerism, the Consumer protection Act should be strengthened through ammendments from time to time.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के संस्थानों की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

43

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
17 SEP 2019
NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1240)

Name of Candidate	POOJA YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	175325
Center	ORN	Date	16 Sep, 2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

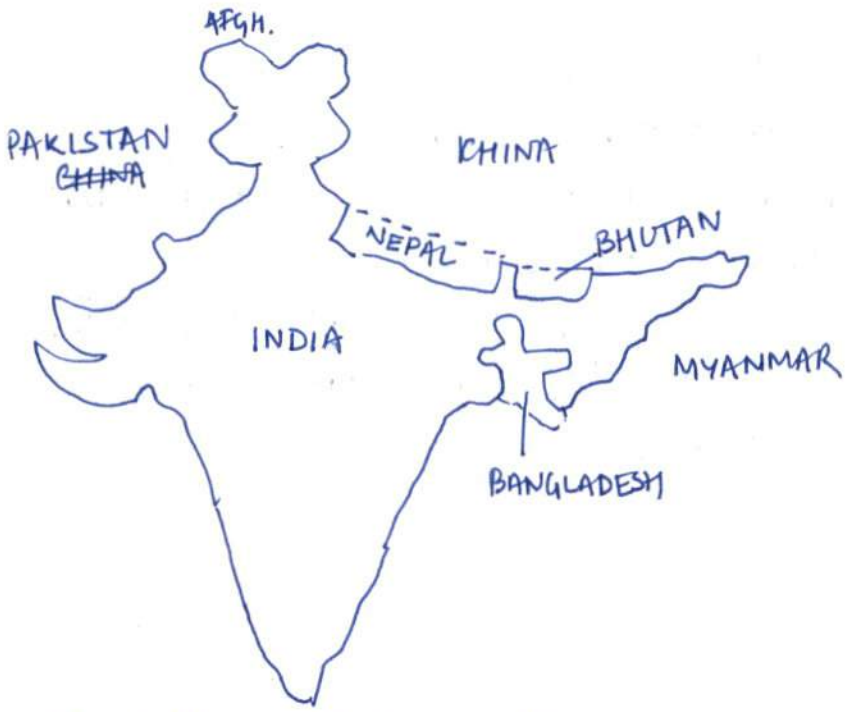
All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. India's internal security challenges are intricately linked with the security of the country's borders. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा की चुनौतियां जटिल रूप से देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India share its border with 7 countries along 15000 kms. namely Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.
The internal security of India is intricately linked with the security of country's borders as all the neighbouring countries are either hostile, economically depressed or politically instable which can in turn destabilise our country.



The security challenges linked with borders are enhanced as:

- China and Pakistan, both are nuclear powers.
- Cross border terrorism sponsored by Pakistan along borders. Ex In J&K.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Infiltration along borders which support Naxalism, and insurgency in India.
- As India is between the Golden Cresocent and Golden triangle, it emerges as a favourable route for drug trafficking.
- Illegal immigration through porous borders creates political and social instability.
  Example : Through Bangladesh in Assam.
- The neighbouring countries also emerge as save havens for other criminal activities along borders.

Since all above problems pose a grave security threat to internal security of India, hence the borders need to be under strict vigilance to maintain security of India.
Several forces like Border Security Force (BSF), Seema Suraksha Bal (SSB) are posted at borders for its security.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Surveillance has emerged as a key component to pre-empt threats to national security. In this context, bringing out the issues in the present surveillance framework of India, suggest some measures to address them.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष खतरों के पूर्व-निवारण हेतु निगरानी एक प्रमुख घटक के रूप में उभरा है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के वर्तमान निगरानी ढांचे में विद्यमान मुद्दों को बताते हुए, उनसे निपटने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

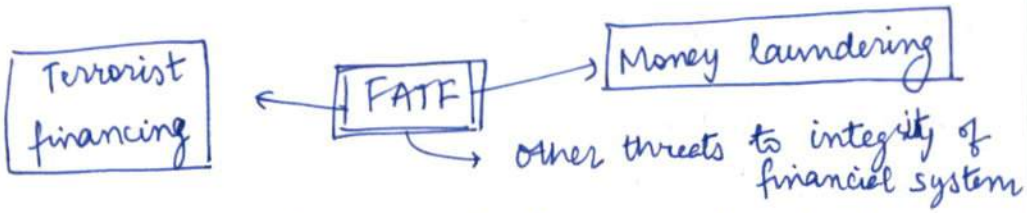
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the significance of FATF in fighting terrorism. In this regard, what are the tools available with it to fulfill its mandate? **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में FATF के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने हेतु इसके पास कौन-से साधन उपलब्ध हैं?

FATF (Financial Action Task Force) is an organisation formed by ~~G-~~ initative of G-7 countries. to develop policies to combact:



The intergovernmental organisation was founded in 1989.

The FATF holds a great significance in fighting terrorism as it help in curbing funding of terrorist activities. Since the terrorist org. require huge funds to carry out violence, the lack of funding will fail their complete organisation

FATF have the following tools available to fufill its mandate:

- The listing of countries in Grey list, Black list in order of their steps taken to prevent terrorist financing.
  Ex. Recently Pakistan is put in Grey list for its lack of fufillment of the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- FATF can put sanctions on a nation if it is not complying.
- FATF can pass multilateral conventions to curb terrorist ~~fa~~ financing.
- There are regional groups under FATF. for tackling the terrorism funding at regional level.
  Ex. Asia Pacific Group (APG)

India become a member of FATF in 2008 and it chairs APG at regional level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Illustrate the concept and utility of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) in tackling the vulnerabilities along the Indo-Myanmar Border. **(150 words) 10**

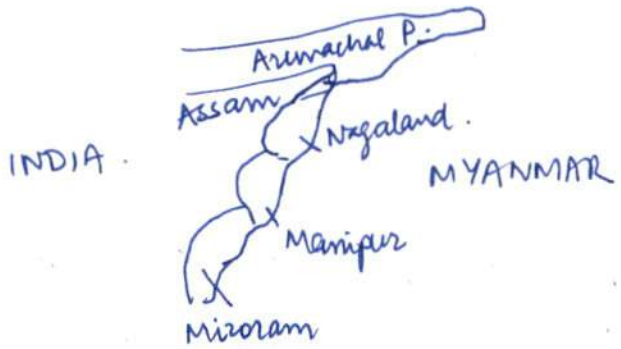
भारत-म्यांमार सीमा पर सुभेद्यताओं से निपटने में व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (CIBMS) की अवधारणा और उपयोगिता को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system (CIBMS) is a security system which integrates the technology with human force. The CIBMS was introduced aftermath of Pathankot attack in 2016, to check the infiltration along borders and strict surveillance.

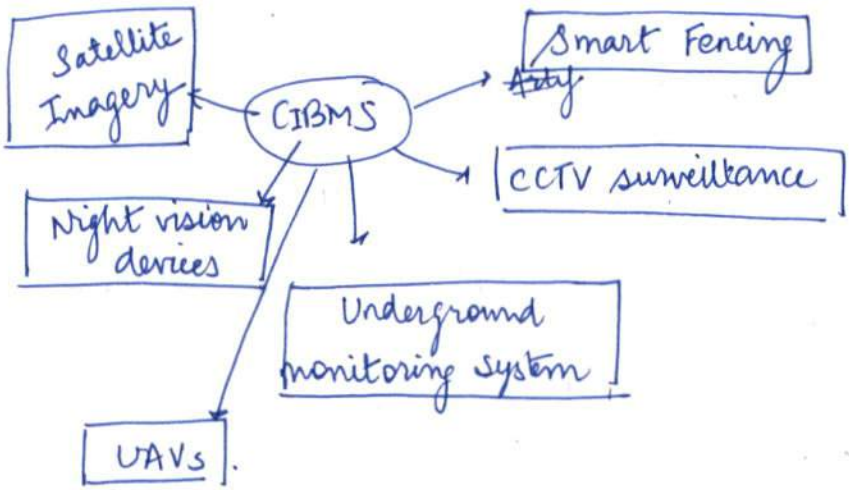
Indo-Myanmar borders runs along 4 states of India. The border suffers from the following vulnerabilities :

- FMR : Free Movement Regime :
  This allows tribes of both sides of border free movement along on border till 16 kms.
  This is exploited by insurgents to move through the borders freely.
- The insurgents recieve training and support from other side of border to carry out violence.
- There is no proper fencing along Indo Myanmar border.
- The riverine areas remain vulnerable without physical barriers and surveillance.
- Difficult Terrain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



CIBMS can help in surveillance of Indo-Myanmar borders as it have the following components:



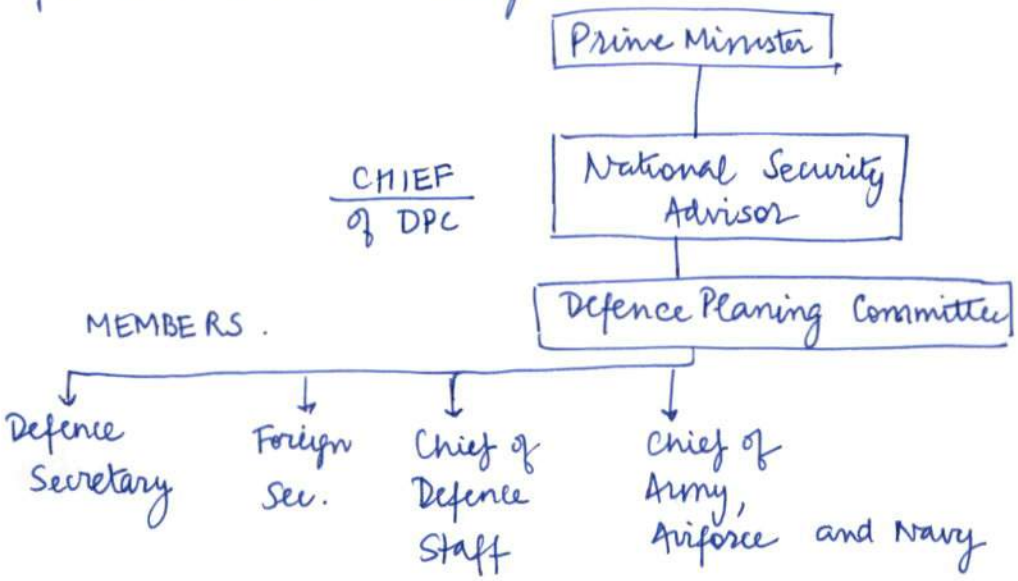
The riverine areas can be fitted with Laser tech. Hence the unfenced area and the riverine areas can be put under vigilance with the help of technology. CIBMS will help in securing those areas which are hard to reach by human force and hence strengthen our border security.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Given its structure and mandate, Defence Planning Committee (DPC) aims to move away adhocism towards a more structured defence-planning process. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

अपनी संरचना और अधिदेश को देखते हुए, रक्षा योजना समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमिटी: DPC) का लक्ष्य तदर्थवाद से हटकर अधिक संरचित रक्षा-नियोजन प्रक्रिया की ओर आगे बढ़ना है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Defence Planning Committee (DPC) is a committee for preparing a National Defence Strategy by integrating the armed force views with the political decision making.



Since past, our country have never had a proper vision for the defence planning. Defence planning was seen as a thing to be done in times of a lingering threat of war and rebellion. But with the constitution of DPC : Defence Planning committee, it aims to move away from adhocism towards a more structured Defence-Planning process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The DPC aims at preparing a vision for defence forces along with :

- Encouraging domestic manufacturing in defence.
- Providing roadmap for defence forces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA : Armed Forces Special Powers Act was enacted in 1958 ~~for~~ which gives extra-ordinary powers and immunity to armed forces to restore normalcy in disturbed areas.

At present, AFSPA is in force in Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and parts of Arunachal.

It is argued that AFSPA which grant powers such as fire on any person acting against law, arrest a person without warrant is against the principle of democracy as it lead to human right violations :

- There have been reports of ~~sudden~~ forced disappearances, sexual assault, fake encounters as it is alleged armed forces abuse power.
- AFSPA results in threat to fundamental rights.
- Many Committees have suggest the taking away of absolute immunity. like Jeevan Reddy Committee

But still against all these allegations, AFSPA is not withdrawn even after so many decades.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The rationale given behind enforcing AFSPA are :

- The armed forces face a continous threat in these disturbed areas.
- It is functionale requirement of army. for securing integrity of country.
- Armed forces face a assymmetric warfare such as ambushes, raids, explosives.

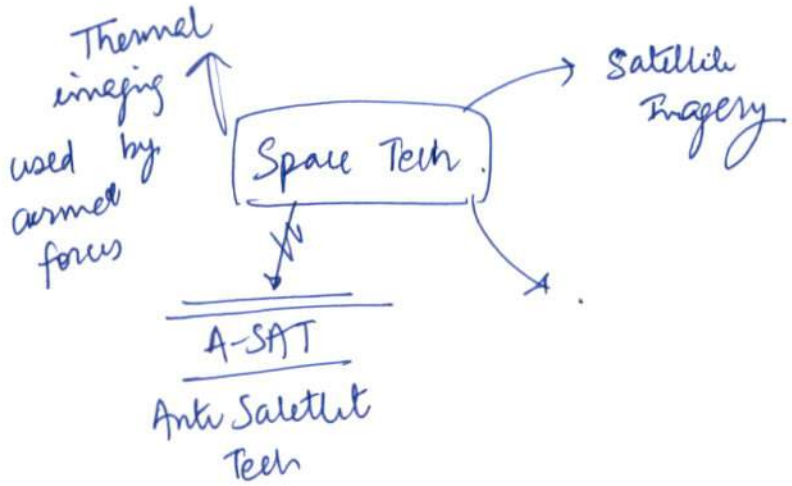
The SC in its judgements have said that there should not be any contraduction in protecting the armed forces through AFSPA and the rights of people.
It is evident that AFSPA is required and can not be done away with but every death and every case should be properly inquired into to check misuse of power.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Border management is an important aspect of securing the country. with emerging new technology, the armed forces too have started use of tech. in the security strategy.



Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Bring out the importance of international cooperation in fighting terrorism. In this context, throw light on UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
(150 words) 10

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, संयुक्त राष्ट्र की वैश्विक आतंकवाद-रोधी रणनीति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

In present time, terrorism as a phenomenon is not limited to a particular region of world. It has become a global phenomenon. The rising number of terrorist attack in Europe is a proof of this that no country is left secure at this time. Hence, international cooperation is very important in this regard.

The reasons for international cooperation:

- Interconnected world.
  All nations of world are connected through finance, telecommunication, transport and hence every nation is vulnerable.
- Emerging Technology
  With new tech. like AI, computer systems, terrorists can operate from any part of this ~~country~~ world.
- The multilateral and bilateral ~~conventions~~ treaties should be put under ~~an~~ a single structure for effective implementation.

Due to the above reasons, the UN have formed a UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to tackle with the terrorism phenomenon ~~on~~ ~~a~~ on a global level.

The UN has formed a UN Global Counter Terrorism Compact (UNGCTC)

- 36 org. entities
- UN Chief
- Interpol
- World Customs organisation (WCO)

UN Global Terrorism Strategy aims at:

- Supporting countries hit with terrorism.
- Capacity building in countries.
- To check ~~x~~ human right violation in such regions.
-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlighting the debates surrounding women joining armed forces, suggest measures to improve women's participation in armed forces. **(150 words) 10**

सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

women in armed forced have alway remained a topic of debate. Despite decades after, armed forced were opened to women only 3.8% in army, 6% in Navy and 13.9% in AirForce are women workforce.

Arguments in support of:

If women Join

- Gender Parity
- Greater pool of applicants hence willing recruits
- Evolving Traditions: like all other occupations have been opened.
- Changing masculine thinking
- Less use of Brute force. Changing warfare, with tech, intelligence gathering and cyber warfare.

As shown, there will be various advantages of ~~opening~~ women joining armed forces.
But some people argue against this giving reasons:

P.T.O.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments against

- Physically not suitable
- Rugged field
- Pose debate on respect and dignity of women. Prisoners of war are at risk of torture and rape.
- Some situations like Pregnancy pose problems

The government have taken various measures to improve women participation such as:

- Batallion in CRPF.
- Induct women as sailors
- 5 Jet fighter pilots in Airforce.
- Military corps as women.

The following measures can be taken:

- Providing training to interested women since early age.
- Giving flexibility to adjust during situations like pregnancy.
- More senior posts can be opened to women without combat role.
- Reservation for women in certain sections.

A holistic view should be taken and gradual integration with periodical review should be done.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet is an important tool in present world.

Challenges
- Used in Execution for Terrorist attacks.
- Used by Terrorist org for radicalisation
- Connectivity for terror groups.
- Provide training to terrorists

Recent attack on Christchurch which was live streamed is an example.

Opportunities
- Security forces can used to locate terrorists
- the identification has become easy
- Interconnectivity among nations.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Climate Change is the rising threat in present times. Scholars have started arguing that ~~it~~ climate change in coming times will pose grave security threats ~~to~~ at national level.

Scholars have argued to declare this as "WARWING WAR".

UNEP has released a document listing ~~reasons~~ threats it can pose:

1) Climate Change will lead to increasing sea level which will inundate low lying countries in future.
This will result in disputes regarding maritime boundaries and marine resources between countries.

2) Limited Resources on Earth:
Climate Change will lead to over exploitation of resources and as resources are limited, it will result in disputes.

3) With depleting resources, inflation will rise leading to protests, riots and other security threats.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Livelihood loss and migration
With threat of farmers losing their land to climate change, and livelihood loss, a huge number of people will migrate leading to serious problems.

5) Increasing disasters ~~and~~ in fragile areas will be a threat to nations.

6) Some countries with poor institutional mechanisms will not be able to tackle and adapt climate change and hence ~~pose~~ it may result into civil war.

With above threats in concerns, UN Security Council decided to declare climate change as an international security issue.
This will result in sanctions for countries who will not be complying with the limits by conventions. It may result in economic, political or even military sanctions

India is firmly against this decision as:

- India has pointed that it is not in the mandate of UNSC and it have failed to fulfill its mandate, so expansion of mandate is not required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Issues like climate change should be dealt ~~with~~ by a inclusive group. and not a biased and group of devloped nations only.
- India argued that UNFCC should be a perfect forum to discuss the issue.
- The declaration of security issue of climate change is not the need of hour. at present.

As UNEP pointed that climate change will act as a threat multiplier in future but the concerns of India are genuine and they should be taken care of before any big decision.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Considering the sophistication of cyber adversaries, it is imperative for India to focus on building a cyber-resilient environment. Discuss. Also, list some steps taken by the government to increase robustness of cyber security architecture in India. **(250 words) 15**

साइबर प्रतिद्वंद्वियों की जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत के लिए एक साइबर-प्रत्यास्थ परिवेश के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में साइबर सुरक्षा आर्किटेक्चर की सुदृढ़ता में वृद्धि हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cybersecurity is the need of present. With emerging new technology like Artificial Intelligence (AI), computer systems, cyber adversaries have gained an edge. It is making our daily life vulnerable. From important info from national critical infrastructure to our daily lives, anything and everything can be exposed.

It is imperative for India to focus on building a cyber resilient environment ~~as~~ because:

[REASONS]:

- Government digital push:
  There is a growing number of online transactions. and hence more vulnerability.
- Recently in Global Security Index published by ITU, India slipped to rank 47th.
- The growing cyber security breaches in India.
  It is estimated that 5% of all cyber sec. breaches take place in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Example : Petyaware , Ransomware.

- Growing internet users
  There are huge no. of internet users but still they are not that much aware and hence vulnerable.

- Economic cost
  It is estimated that cyberattacks cost India 4 billion dollars a year.

- Sub standard devices : used by internet users make them more vulnerable.

- The defence st. is also vulnerable to cyberattacks.

All the above reasons make it important for govt. to take steps to increase robustness of cyber security architecture.
Some of them are :

- National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)
  formed to protect strategic infra from cyber attacks.

- Cyber Security Coordination Centre.

- Defence Cyber Security Council

- CERT-In
  Computer Emergency Response Team – India
  It alerts, and disseminates info about cyber attacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Cyber Swachta Kendra
  Malware Analysis and Botnet cleaning
- CERT- fin
  CERT for finance
- The legislations like : –
  Information Technology Act, 2000 have been passed.
- National Cyber Security Policy
- Cyber diplomacy

Recently,
Min of Home Affairs have also pointed the need of signing Budapest Convention on Cyber Security ~~which~~ to check surge in cyber crimes. This will further strengthen the cyber architecture of country.

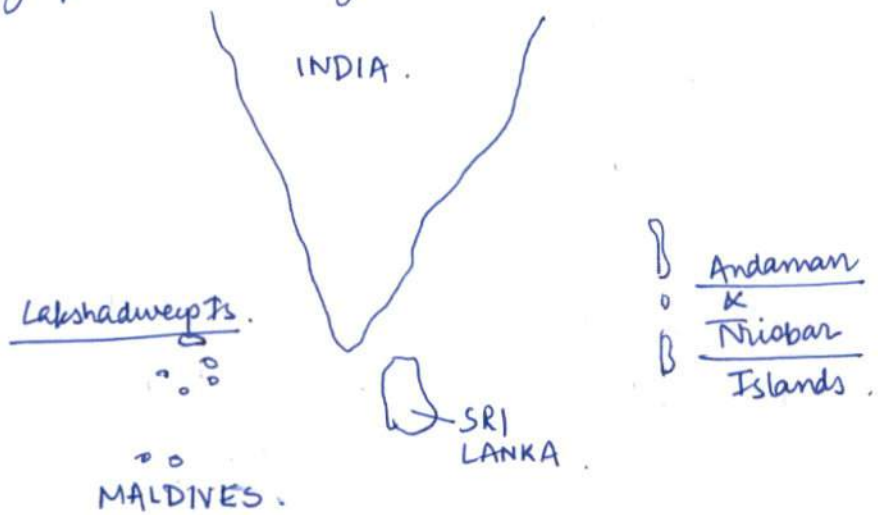
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India have two prominent islands in Indian Ocean Region (IOR) namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. Both the islands have immense strategic importance for country.

They are also important in India becoming a net security provider in region.



SEYCHELLES.

MAURITIUS.

~~The~~, With the growing containment by China of Indian Ocean Region through its STRINGS OF PEARL Policy., the importance of Islands of India have gained more importance.

china is building strategic ports and naval bases in Indian Ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka
Gwadar Port in Pakistan.

Only India have the potential to counter China's hegemony in region.

~~India can provide~~ The Islands of India plays a role to connect India to African Islands in west and Indonesia and South East Asian countries in East.

- Goverment has launched a initiative SAGAR Security and Growth for All in Region for the Indian Ocean Region.
- A tri service command have been made in Andaman & Nicobar Is..
- The security excerise 'MILAN' was conducted in Andaman Naval Base with participation of all neighbouring Island countries.
- Andaman & Nicobar Is are in route of important oil shipment naval route and hence can play an important role in security of Indian ocean region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite various initiatives, critical gaps in Indian maritime security architecture have remained. Examine. Suggest some policy measures to address the challenges of maritime security of India. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, भारतीय समुद्री सुरक्षा की संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल विद्यमान हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु कुछ नीतिगत उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India have a 75000 km coastline which poses great challenges in security of country ~~as it poses~~ such as :

Initiatives taken to ~~addree~~ address maritime security issues :

- 3 level security :
  - → 12 nautical miles (NM) upto shore – Marine police
  - → 12NM – 200NM – Coast Guard
  - → 200NM and beyond – Navy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- National Maritime Security Strategy.
- Fishermen made eyes and ears of marine forces for security.

Suggestions:

- More workforce should be trained
- More funds should be provided.
- Advanced technology should be used.
- A proper vision document should be prepared for marine security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affect around 35% of the total area of country spreading ~~along~~ across 10 states and a number of districts.

To understand how to tackle LWE, we have to first analyse the reasons behind rise of LWE:

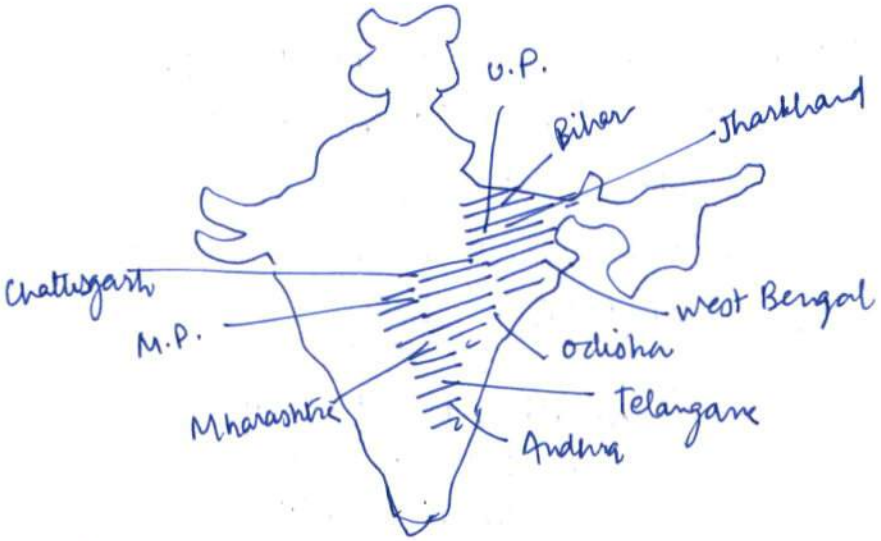
REASONS
- Lack of Devlopment in the region : Health and Educational facilites
- Displacement from their traditional land.
- Lack of participation in active politics
- Misuse of power by officials
- Romanticism by youth by misunderstanding ideology and lack of alternate employment

Understanding all the reasons behind rise of LWE, it can be evidently noticed that the basic reason emerges as lack of proper devlopment in the regions.

A question can be asked as to why extremism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

occurs in regions like Jharkhand and Bastar, Chattisgarh. and why not in developed cities like Gurgaon or Hyderabad ??.



[Naxalism affected region in India].

The answer to the LWE problem lie in making a fine balance between security and development measures. It will help in gaining confidence of local people by govt and alienate the Naxalites

The various Steps taken by govt are:

Security

- Central armed Police forces like CRPF have been posted.
- New technology used.
- Bastariya Batallion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Forces like Greyhounds in Andhra, COBRA in Chattisgarh trained specially to tackle Naxalism.

Development Measures

- Road development Program.
- Mobile Tower Project
- Education City in LWE affected district.
- ~~Civil~~ Surrender Cum Rehabilitation Policy
- Civic action Programme to gain confidence by CRPF.

Hence, the govt approach is fine balance and its showing results ~~as~~ with the downfall in number of Maoist ~~affected~~ related violent cases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Despite various institutional reforms undertaken in the aftermath of 26/11 attack, India's internal-security architecture continues to grapple with a lot of challenges. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

26/11 के हमले के बाद आरंभ किए गए विभिन्न संस्थागत सुधारों के बावजूद, भारत की आंतरिक-सुरक्षा संरचना बहुसंख्य चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 26/11 attack on Mumbai made the various ~~and~~ problems and lacunae in India's internal security visible on surface.
Various institutional reforms were taken in aftermath of 26/11 such as :

- More ~~strig~~ strict maritime surveillance.
- National Security Advisor post was formed.
- The deployment of NSG ~~on~~ at sporadic places in country for quick response.
- Operation Sagarkavach.
- Use of advanced tech.
- CISF guarding important ports.
- Fishermen given unique identity, licenses to boats.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug Trafficking is the illegal business of exporting, producing ~~and~~ of drugs and narcotic substances. It is a part of organised crime.

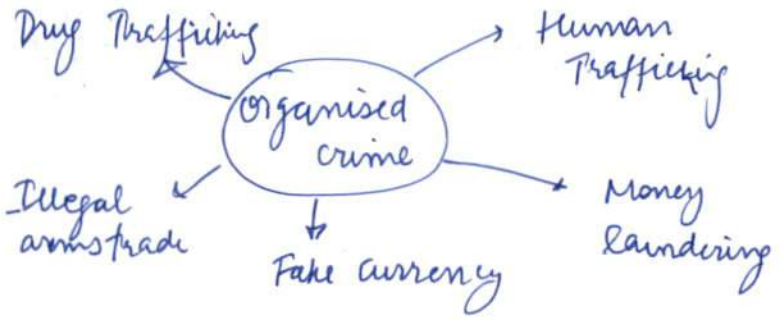
~~UN Convention~~ UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is grouping to fight against illicit drugs and international crime.

Terrorism : Act of violence done for political defiance.

Organised Crime : For economic profits.

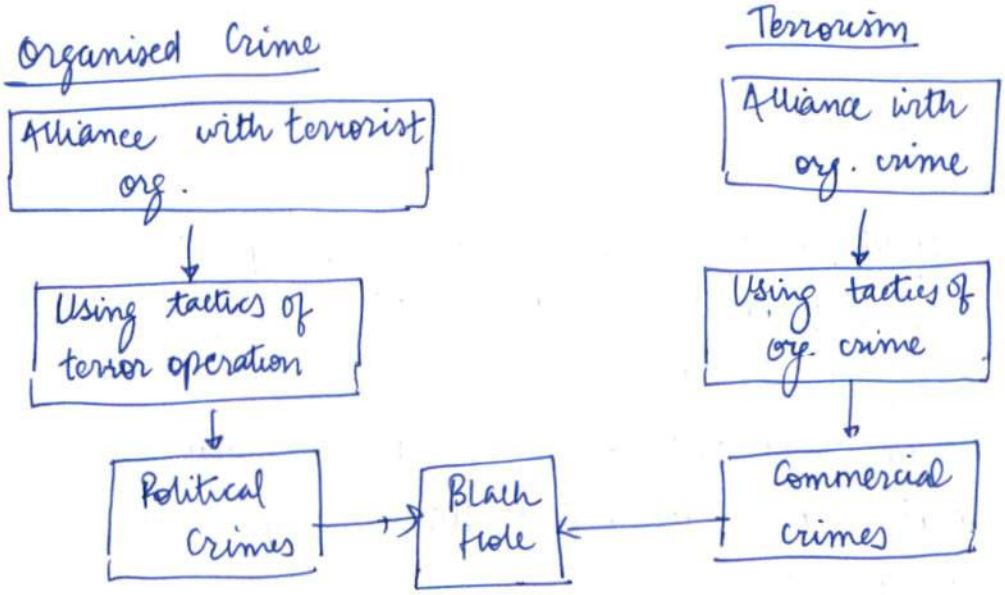
Since terrorism require huge funds for carrying terrorist activities and it can't be recieved ~~an~~ in a legal manner ~~as~~ hence a nexus between terror and crime emerge which is called Black Hole Syndrome.

Drug trafficking is one of ~~the~~ most extensive network of organised crime.

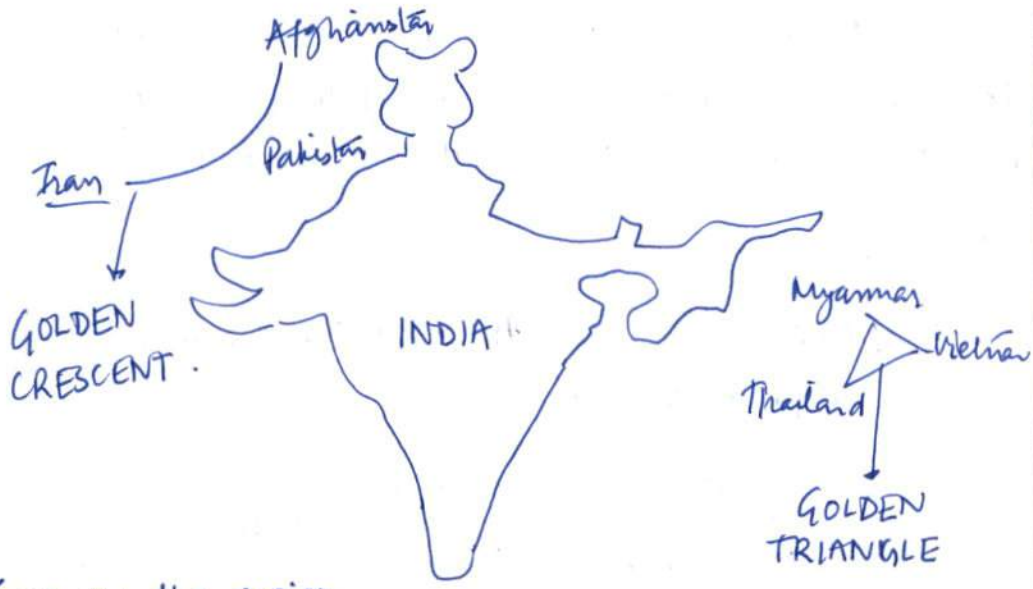


Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Black Hole Syndrome :



India is a most favourable route for drug trafficking as it is situated between Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.



These are the major exporting and producing of countries of Narcotic products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This ~~made~~ put India in a vulnerable situation. and hence it can be used to destabilise the country.

Various steps taken to arrest availability of drugs in India :

- NCCB : National Crime Control Bureau
- ~~tea~~
- SAARC and bilateral treaties for tackling menance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explaining the concept of asymmetric warfare, analyse the ways in which India's response to threats emanating from Pakistan has been evolving over the years. **(250 words) 15**

असममित युद्ध की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, उन तरीकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनमें पाकिस्तान से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रिया वर्षों से विकसित हो रही है।

Asymmetric warfare is a form of war in which both the participants in war are not at symmetry or equality in terms of weapons or techniques used.

Ex. In Naxal affected area, there is asymmetric warfare between Naxalites and Armed forces due to use of ambushes, raids, mines, explosives by Naxals.

~~The war with~~ The threats ~~of~~ emanating from Pakistan evolving over years are also of a asymmetric nature. such as:

- Pakistan support terrorist organisation against India in form of non-state actors.
- State sponsored terrorism.

  Ex. SIMI
- Cross border terrorism
- Infiltration of terrorists from side of J&K.
- Attack on Uri and Pathankot are most important examples of asymmetric warfare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Deep State in Pakistan

India's response to these threats ~~have~~ is also been evolving over the years:

- In past only conventional war is seen as an option, but now strategies like Surgical Strikes have gained importance.
  In past 5 years, we have done 2 Surgical Strikes in Balakot and PoK to tackle the asymmetric warfare.
  - Hot pursuits are seen as a 'option now by armed forces.
  - India is also trying to expose Pakistan infront of world by diplomatic efforts. by citing ~~as~~ it as a hub of terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

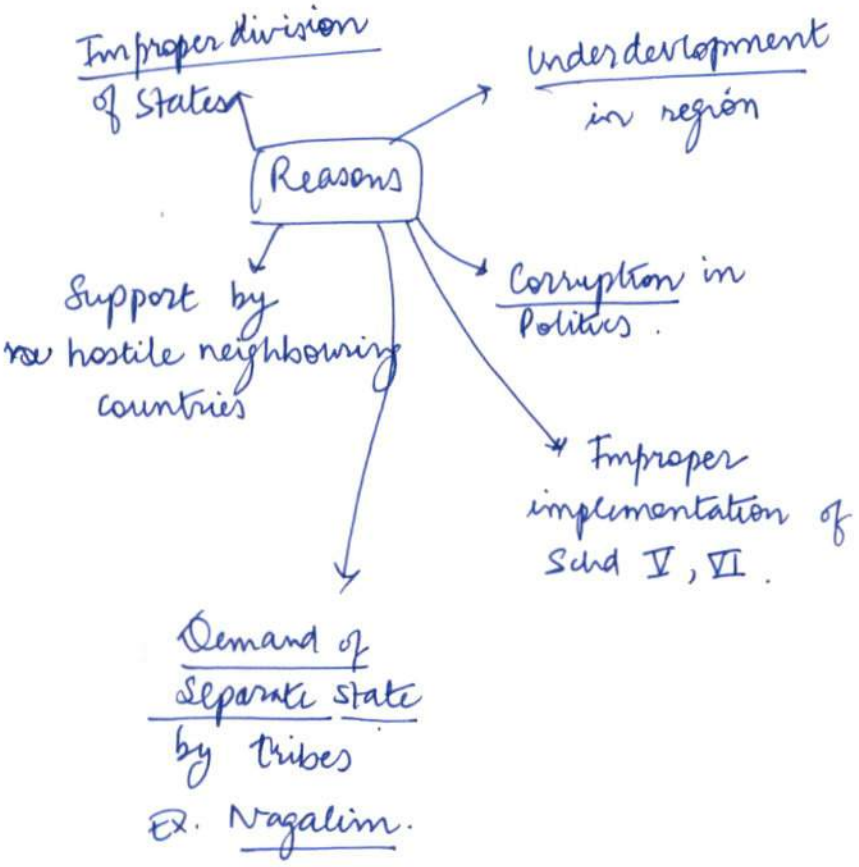
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Enumerate the factors responsible for spread of insurgency in the North-east region and its impact. Also highlight the developmental programmes initiated to combat insurgency in the region. **(250 words) 15**

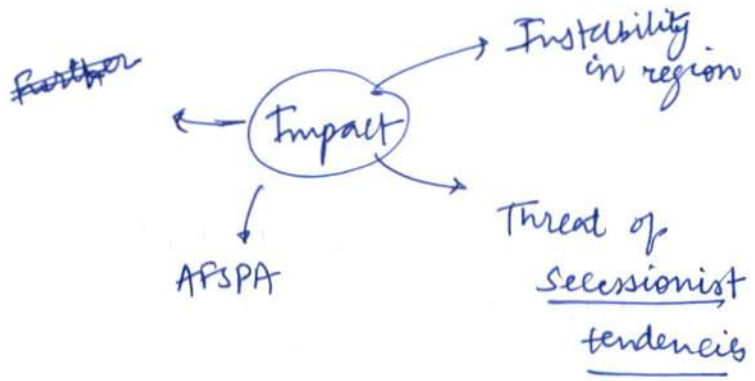
उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद के प्रसार हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों और इसके प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु आरंभ किए गए विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

~~Fac~~ North East is a region of different ethnic communities of diff. culture, languages living together.

The factors responsible for spread of insurgency in North East region are :



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Give an account of the mandate of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). Highlighting the operational challenges faced by CRPF personnel, suggest measures to address those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (CRPF) के अधिदेश का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। CRPF कर्मियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली परिचालनात्मक चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 29 NOV 2020 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	POOJA YADAV.		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	175325
Center	ORN.	Date	20 Nov, 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji was an important leader of Indian national movement. He ~~was~~, ~~the~~ contributed immensely in following ways:

→ Economic critique

- Provided "Drain of wealth" theory in his book → "Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India"

→ Founded the East India Association in London in 1855

To raise Indian demands among British people and parliament

→ President of Indian National Congress 3 times

In his 1906 INC session, he proclaimed Swaraj as goal of INC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Social Reforms

He was founder of Rehnuma Mazdasyan Sabha (1850), which reformed the Parsi religion.

→ Raised Indian national demands in assemblies of Indian governor general.

Hence with all these contributions, Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible mark on Indian national movement and inspired the next generation of leaders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Quit India movement was launched on August 5, 1942 at Bombay after the call of Gandhiji to "Do or Die".

- The movement marked a new direction in struggle against the British colonial rule as it was the first call for violent movement by national leadership.
- The movement was left leaderless after all leaders were arrested.
  The people took the leadership in their hand in contrast to other previous movements where there was a particular leader
- The movement spread to all the regions of country.
  From Bombay to Bihar, no region was left behind.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Participation of women.
  A large number of women leaders emerged such as Usha Mehta, Lakshmi Sehgal, and many more.
- Parallel governments:
  Such as Satiya Sabha and Prati Sarkar were formed.
- Hindu-muslim participation
- Violent repression by government

The Quit India movement proved to be quite successful and the India got freedom after 5 years in 1947.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. **(150 words) 10**
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World war II was one of the deadliest war ever happened on earth.
Before WW II, international order was dominated by European politics which was also called the westphalian world order.

After end → America was following a policy of isolationism (Munroe doctrine)
→ Rest of the world was colonies.

After WW II, American rose a Super power, intervening in war.
→ helping Europe in reconstruction.

Hence a new international order was set.
The US president Woodrow Wilson gave 14 point programme after WW I.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Increase in trade among nations.
- Collective Security

League of Nations was failure and hence a new institution with increase mandate - UN
United Nations
was constituted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security not only involves economic empowerment but also social empowerment

The statement holds true that it is often believed that economic empowering an individual or a group will automatically lead to the social empowerment..

But that is not true ..

The best example can be seen in case of Dalits. in India.

The government have done a lot for economic empowerment of Backward castes such as reservation in jobs etc.

But still the social standing of Dalits has not improved.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. **(150 words) 10**
उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation ~~is the~~ has resulted into a boundary less world. The interaction and integration of people, economies, cultures. can be seen at all levels in our society.

Globalisation manifested in :

Local in Global

Means that a local product of one region can be seen in global market.

Examples

- The Italian cuisine of pizza, pasta have today become a global food product.
- Indian handloom products are marketed ~~in~~ at international level.
- Iranian carpets weaved by Iranian women in villages is exported globally.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Global in local

This means that global products are seen at local levels in regions.

Examples

- Internet Connectivity has reached every household. any anyone can access to anything happening in a different corner of world.
- Intermingling of culture
  Westernisation is one example.
- Diff global practices, fashion styles, music, movies have reached to a local level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

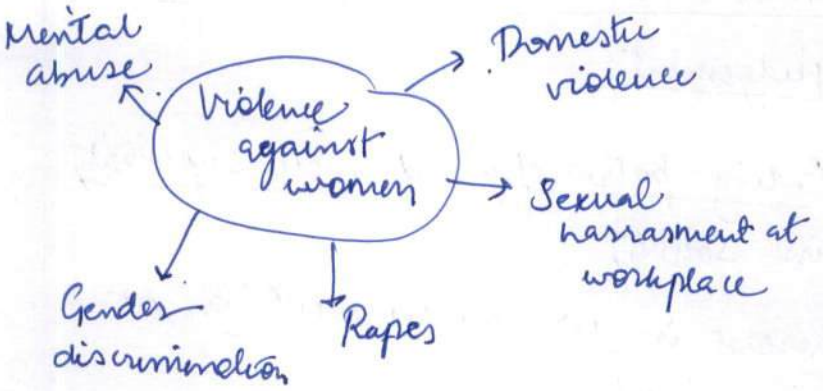
7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

The NCRB report said that there was a rise of violence against women by 7% from ~~2015-18~~ 2015-17 to 2016-18.

Various forms



Government has already taken a lot of measures such as ;

- Section 498 of IPC
- Dowry Prohibition Act 2005
- SHW Act, 2013.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage, 2006.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But still the crimes against women is on rise.

Need to be done

- Sensitization among society.
- Moral habits inculcation in youth.
- Awareness in women about their rights.
- Stricter punishments and speedy judgement
- Ending patriarchy and male supremacy in society.
- Increase in women representation at various levels
- ~~Police~~.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. **(150 words) 10**
शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

A urban forest is a plantation of trees in open spaces in urban areas. Recently Miyawaki Forests, a named after a Japan environmentalist, which are small urban forests gained popularity.

Urban forests

Benefits
- Green spaces
- Reduces pollution
- Reduces Urban heat island effect
- Increase Biodiversity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government

•

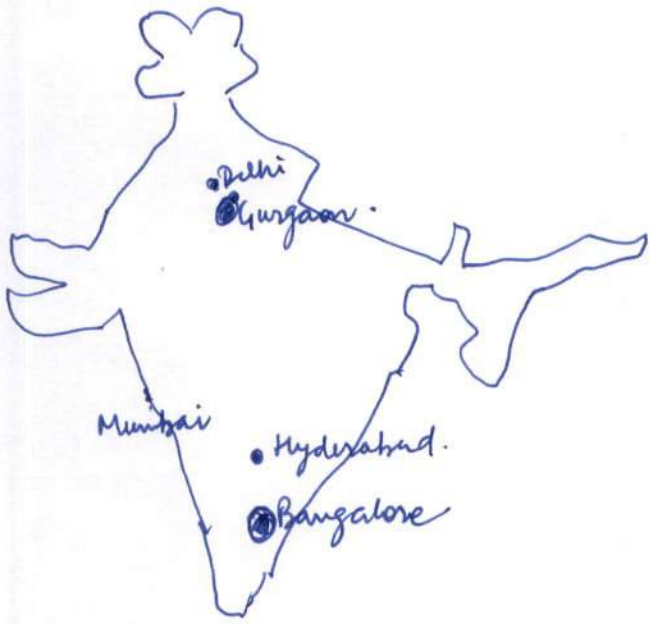
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry?
(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalization has led to integration ~~of~~ and interaction of economies on global scale. Globalization ~~too~~ resulted in boom in IT industry in India.

- The location of IT industry changed globally. As the IT services were made ~~to to~~ be outsourced from developing regions/ countries like India.



IT hubs in India

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco tourism is the type of tourism which is sustainable, and do not have any negative impact on the environment.

Eco tourism is the need of the hour as tourism which is a great source of revenue. ~~mostly result in the degradation of the tourist spots~~.

Eco tourism

- Natural environment is conserved at the same time earning revenue.
- Help in creating awareness about protecting/conserving our environment.
- Economic development of region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The government is working actively on the eco tourism front.

Initiatives

- Blue Flag Certification for Beaches
  This is a eco tourism tag by an organisation called FEE.
- Relaxing CRZ guidelines for encouraging ~~eco~~ ecotourism development in islands
- Eco tourism circuit.
  One of the circuits in Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Challenges

- Can lead to threat to environment in long time.
- May be dangerous to biodiversity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

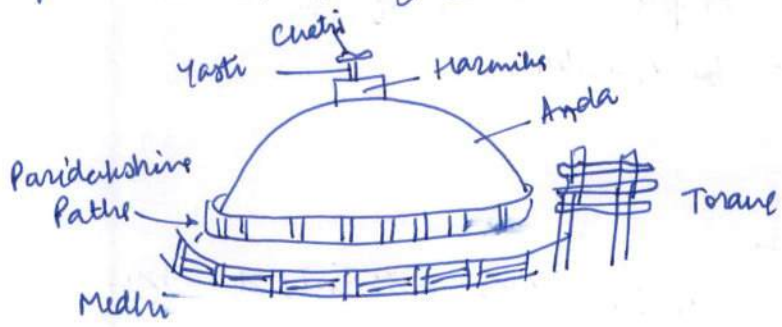
Buddhism and Jainism were mainly popularised as religion during the 400 BCE. by Buddha and Mahavira respectively in the Indian subcontinent.

Many people mainly traders and agriculturalists started practicing these religions. They have left an indelible mark in the art and architecture of India.

Buddhist Architecture

- Ashoka was the first one to build stupas. as large mounds celebrating events in Buddha's life.

  Stupas were profusely decorated.



The Stupas at Sarnath, Sanchi are mainly famous

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Chaityas and Viharas

A large number of Buddhist caves are excavated which depicts the marvellous of architecture and art.
Chaityas were places of worship.
Viharas where monks reside.
Ex. Kanheri caves
Ajanta caves.

- Paintings in Caves.

Ajanta paintings, Bagh cave paintings depicts the grandeur of the Buddhist religion.

- Images of Buddha found in Mathura.
Bronze sculptures found during Gupta age.
- Amravati, Gandhara and Mathura Schools develop with Buddhism patronised by ~~Guptas~~ Kushnas and Satavahanas

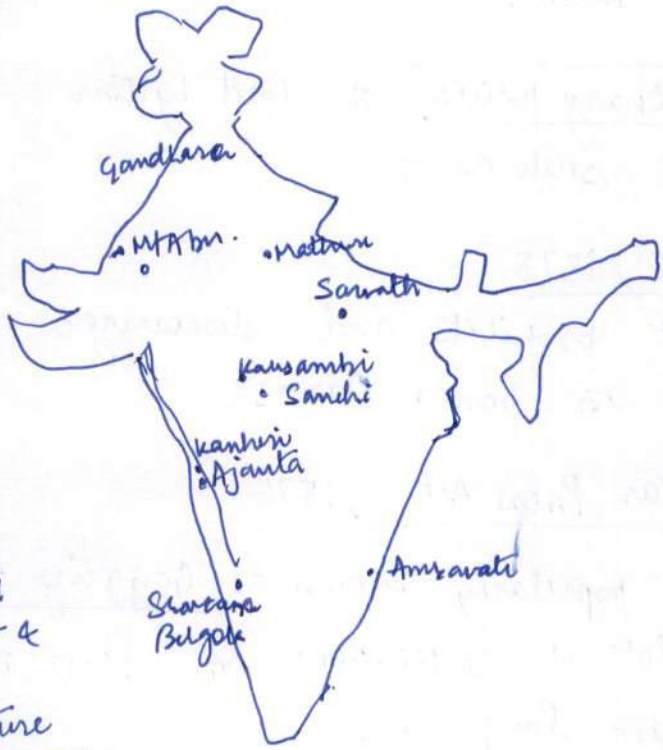
- Bodhgaya temple though of ~~Buddha~~ British time called to be built by Ashoka.

JAINISM.

Jainism as a religion was patronised by various powerful dynasties such as Ganga dynasty, Chandragupta I, and King Vimal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The Jain Bronze ~~Arbit~~ artefacts mainly found at Akota
- The largest statue of Sravane Belgola in Karnataka is associated with Jainism.
- Profusely decorated temples such as Mount Abu Temple related to Jainism. Jain temple at Aihole.



Some centres of Buddhist & Jainism Architecture

The religions still impact our present culture with various symbols such as Chakra in national flag from Sarnath capital

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Lytton was the ~~Govern~~ Viceroy of India from 1876-80 and succeeded by Lord Ripon in 1880-84. Both of them depicts ~~the~~ two different sides of British rule in India.

The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton ~~acted as~~ such as as

- Arms Act, 1878
  The act prohibits and discourage Indians to possess arms.
- Vernacular Press Act, 1876
  The Act popularly known as Gagging Act put a lot of restrictions on Press in vernacular languages.
- Reducing the minimum age of Civil Services to 19 years.
  This was done to discourage Indians from joining civil services and higher posts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Delhi Durbar, 1876

Lytton held a grand Delhi Durbar when the country was suffering from famine which was criticized as insensitive.

Liberal policies of Ripon

- Ilbert Bill Controversy.

Ripon passed the Ilbert Bill which allow British officials to ~~the~~ be held in trial by Indian judges.
But he had to take the Bill back after protests by British officials

The controversy showed the Indians how to protest peacefully for their demands and this thing was used by Indian National Congress later.

- Labour rights – Factory Act, 1881.

Ripon passed the Act which ~~allowed~~
→ limited the number of working hours of factory workers.
→ gave holidays.
→ banned child labour below 9 years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Hunter Commission

The commission was set to look at educational reforms

The reactionary policies of Lytton on one hand ~~sho~~ revealed the true face of British rule to Indians and led to the formation of INC in 1885 to protest for Indian demands.

On the other hand, liberal policies of Ripon, led the Indians to understand how to organise and put their demands forward ~~or and~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji returned India in 1915 from South Africa with the first hand experience of fighting the discriminatory policies of British rule through peaceful methods such as Satyagraha.

But Gandhiji never limited him to only one method and changed his methods of struggle as the time demanded. Hence he is called as a marvellous Strategist by even the Britishers.

- He started his struggle against British rule in Champaran Satyagraha where he used civil disobedience as method.

- In the Ahmedabad Mill Strike, he used hunger strike as a method as he knew the mill owners respect him.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- He launched the [Non Cooperation] movement in 1920. when the people/masses were aroused by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre ~~and~~ But he also withdraw the movement when it turned violent in Chauri Chaura (1922). even when protested by many national leaders.
  He knew that a violent movement can be easily repressed by the Britishers.

- Gandhi followed the ~~Mass~~ formula of [Struggle - Truce - Struggle] as he believed that masses need break to rejuvnate and a mass struggle can't go on for long.

- Gandhiji also used the method of [dialogue] such as Round Table Talks in 1931 (II RTC). when he thought that his demands can be met in a peaceful way.

- [Civil Disobedience]
  He used this method several times, most famously by breaking the Salt law in 1930.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

He used it symbolically to deny the British supremacy.

- Hunger Strikes
  Gandhiji went on several hunger strikes, even in jail and he was released several times due to ill health.
  Ex. Poona Pact was signed after his hunger strike.

- Quit India Movement : showed a different side of Gandhian methods where he gave a call of "Do or Die" which reinforced the principle "Violence is better than cowardice".
  He used this as a last resort.

Gandhian methods and his strategies led us to our freedom. ~~because of which even a British officer has also said that a man with scanty clothes~~, ours is a unique example against freedom movements of nations which were scarred by violence. ~~and lead to~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. **(250 words) 15**

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Industrial Revolution began in the 17 th century in Europe.

Imperialism is often called the product of Industrial revolution which leads to Capitalism.

Marx called out the relation as "the imperatives of capitalist mode of production compels them to nestle everywhere and settle everywhere."

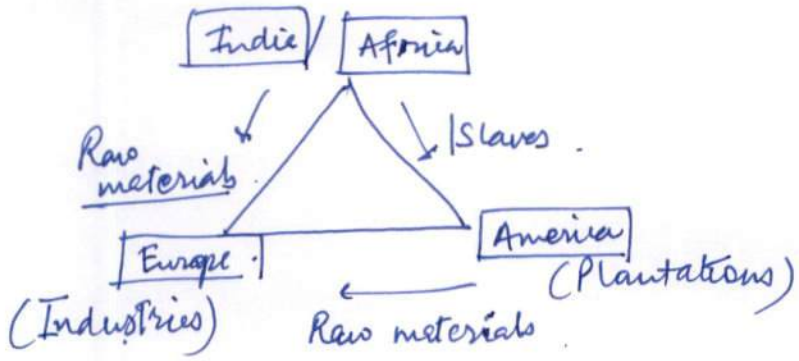
The Industrial Revolution was fuelled by raw materials and it required markets for finished goods, both of which was provided by colonies.

- India can be seen as an example where the Britishers after Industrial Revolution in Britain destroyed the indigenous industries and made India a consumer of finished good and supplier of raw materials such as cotton, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Africa

The European countries made the whole Africa a colony with some exceptions. Africa was used as a supplier of slaves which were used to work in plantations of America. which supplied raw materials.



- The Industrial Revolution helped Europe become economically powerful too. This encouraged them to fight ~~to~~ costly wars for colonies.

- The Industrial Revolution was supported by Technological developments such as ships, ~~coal~~ steam engines etc.
This helped in discovering new places for their imperialist aspirations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, it is very right to say that the industrial revolution and imperialism are closely related.

The globalisation at present ~~are~~ is criticized by various scholars ~~by~~ for its resemblance ~~of~~ to neo-colonialism also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a unique feature of Indian Society. It is found nowhere else in world. The caste system which emerged from the varna system has undergone various changes in the past and adapted itself.

- The regionalisation of political parties have given representation to different castes.
- The reservation provided ~~by~~ to backward castes by government, is also one of the reason that caste system is persisting.
-

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism can be defined as an attachment to one's region. It can have both positive and negative connotations.

- Positive regionalism is when a there is love for one's region and it help in development of that region.
- Negative Regionalism is over attachment to the regions which hampers nation-building.

How Regionalism is helpful ?

- Regionalism in mild nature help in developing a competitive behaviour among diff regions, and hence speeds up the pace of development.
- Regionalism helps in political participation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Regionalism helps in development of different cultures ~~of~~
- Uneven development among regions lead to regionalism and this helps in raising demands of the backward region.
  Ex. Chattisgarh was formed out of M.P. after demands because of ~~negligenc~~ neglect of that region..
- Regionalism leads to emergence of various regional parties. Ex. RJD, Shiv Sena etc.
  → This strengthens our democracy.
  → Helps in raising demands of local people at big platform.
  → Mobilise people.
  → Political awareness

But on the flip side,

Regionalism as a threat

- Regionalism can prove dangerous when it overrides nationalism.
  The demand of separate nation/state in various regions.
  Ex. In past, Khalistan demand in Punjab region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Kashmir insurgency

This can prove be a threat to national integrity.

- Son of Soil Theory

When regionalism develop feeling of insider, outsider, that is a threat to our country's unity.

Ex. Maharashtra. people protest against immigrants

- Disputes over regions / resources

The various river disputes such as Cauvery or disputes over regions such as Belgaum between Maharashtra & Karnataka pose a threat to national integrity.

Our constitution adopted federalism to deal with various issues related to regionalism and India have been so far very successful in ~~dealing with the~~ controlling regionalism in not becoming a threat.

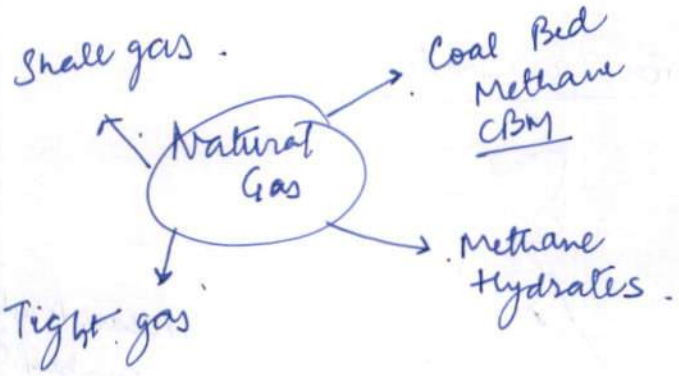
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural Gas is an important energy resource. The Indian government is aiming to increase the consumption of natural gas to 15 % of our total consumption by 2030.



Natural gases helped in cutting emissions of Green house gases and hence they are used in various plans :

- As a fuel : transportation

Natural gas is used in place of conventional fuel like petrol & diesel.
Ex. CNG

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Cooking fuel

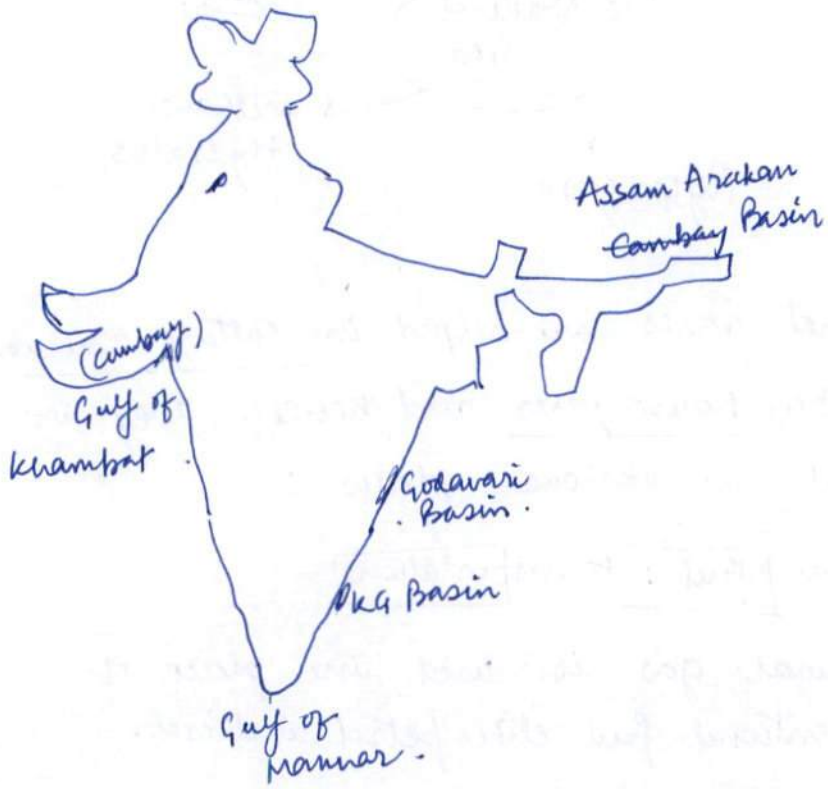
Natural gas as cooking fuel is increasing available to every household.

~~Ex. LPG~~. Ex Recently Assam provided cooking fuel based on methanol (which is a natural gas).

- As fuel in industries.

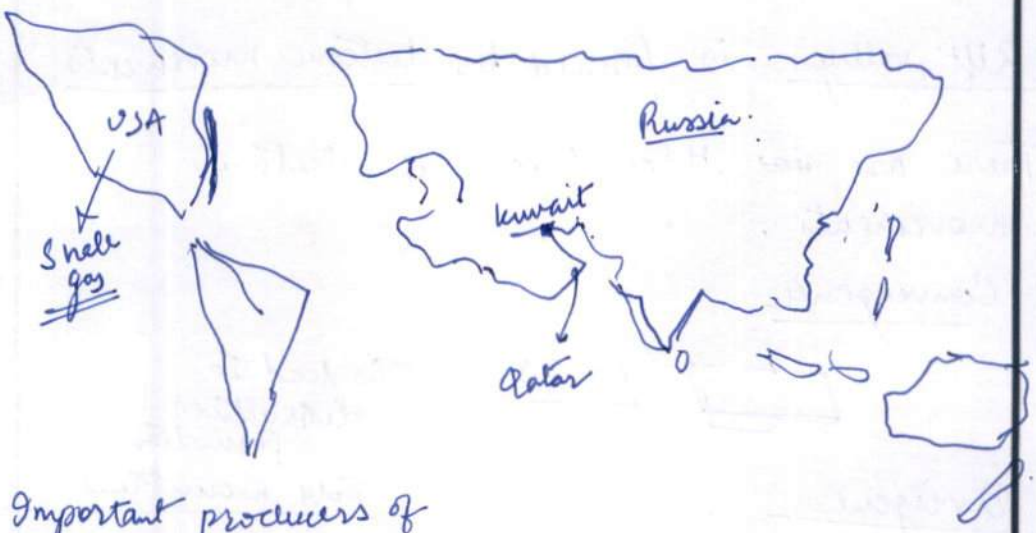
Technologies have been developed to increase its usage.

Distribution in India



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Distribution globally.



Important producers of natural gas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

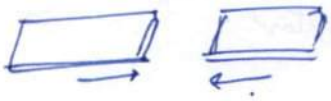
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley is formed by tectonic movements.

There are ~~two~~ three types of tectonic movements;

- Convergence

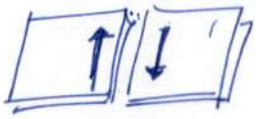


This lead to destructive formation. Fold mountains

- Divergence

This leads to formation of mid oceanic Ridges, ~~mountain~~ etc.

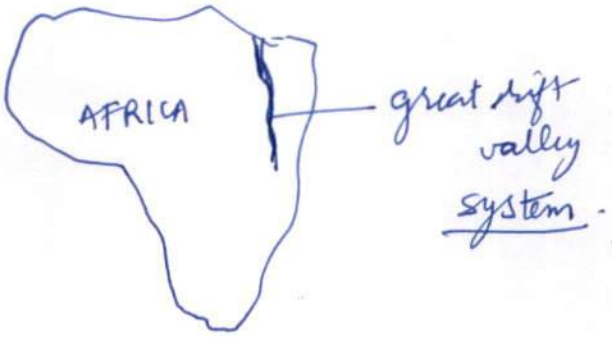
- Trans Boundary movements.



This leads to rift formation

The African Great Rift valley system is also a result of transboundary movement of tectonic plates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



- The rift valley is ~~too~~ origin to many large lakes such as Vitoria lake.
- ~~Okavango Basin~~ It is origin to many rivers.

It is believed that that the African continent will break into two pieces by the rift valley in future time.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is suffering from water depletion.
The per capita availability of water has declined from 1700 cum to 1500 m^3 in short span.
India ranked second from last, 120 in 122 nations in Water Quality Index.

There are mix of reasons for this rapid decline :

→ Economic

- Industrialisation in last decades have led to increase consumption of water resources. Ex. cooling machines.
- Agriculture
  This sector consumes 90% of ground water in India.
- Free of cost
  Since there is no price attached, water is consumed less and wasted more

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Geographic

- Pollution of water resources.
  Water resources are polluted by industries, runoff from fields, etc.
- Rivers are drying up
- Climate Change.
  This have a direct relation with decline of water resources.
- Change in monsoon

Political

- Lack of political will to take the issue seriously
- Schemes like PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojna are not implemented on time.
- River water disputes
- ~~Bad~~ Delay in completion of projects
  Ex. Sardar Sarovar Dam was completed in 56 years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications

- Our future generations will face the wrath.
- Nature
  Biodiversity will decline
- Food insecurity
- Depletion in groundwater resources.
- Problem of Sanitation.

The setting up of Jal Shakti ministry recently by government shows that government is taking the issue of water depletion seriously.
The Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Jal are welcome steps but more need to be done for public awareness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are a type of geographic feature. They are formed by the lava erupted from ~~too~~ inside the earth's surface.

Deccan plateau was formed ~~by~~ a ~~n~~ million of years ago. when the Gondwana system of rock was moving upward.

The Reunion Hotspot erupted lava which leads to formation of Deccan plateau.

Deccan plateau covers the regions of Maharashtra, M.P, Gujrat, Karnataka,

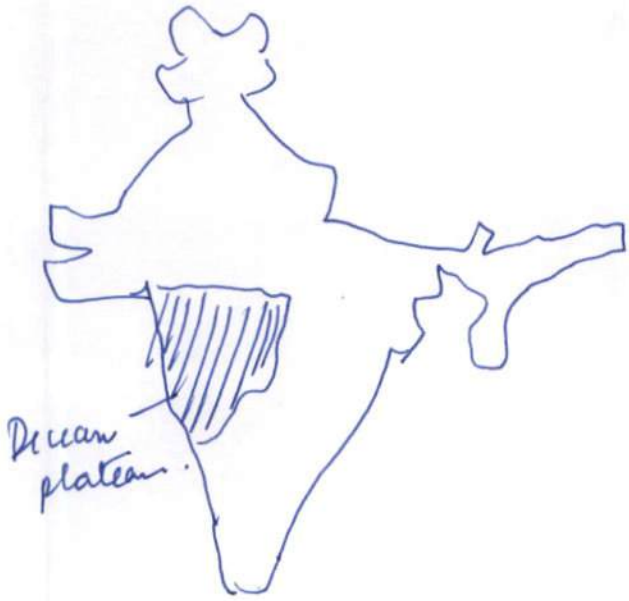
Features

- It is a part of peninsular plateau of India.
- It is source of black soil.
- It is a type of Flood Basalt Province.
- little precipitation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic significance

- Black Soil
  Suitable for cotton production
- Dry land Agriculture
  - Pulses, jowar etc
  - ~~Sugarcane etc~~.
- Minerals
  A large no. of minerals is found in region
  Ex. Bauxite.
- Source of fossil fuels.



Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)